Under Section 26 of Chapter 14 of the ode, re-enacted by Chapter 14, Acts of 1882, I borrowed from different banks in necessary expenses in furnishing two regiments of volunteer soldiers called gency of the Spanish war. I took this course rather than to call the legislature together to make the necessary appropriations for such purpose, which it doubtedly would have done. This course was taken as an emergency measure to save the state unnecessary expense. The necessary vouchers will be

ure to save the state unnecessary expense. The necessary vouchers will be forthcoming at an early day.

'Under this same section, I borrowed \$5,000 for the second hospital for the insane, and \$10,000 for the state penitentiary at Moundsville. The reports of these two institutions fully explain why it was necessary for these two loans to be secured.

THE STATE MILITIA.

This subject is one of paramount imur government evidently intended to rely upon a citizen volunteer soldiery for its main defense. There should always be an organized, equipped and ready to respond to any call of the Chief Executive. This body of men should be trained and equipped on the same lines as the regular army and armed as well as the regular army. This done we will have always an insurance against trouble at home or abroad There is a movement now making with a view of inducing the general government to assist the national guard with more liberal appropriations. A convention of military men, including the adjutant generals of many of the states, was recently held in the city of Chicago, and they, by concerted action, appealed to the general government for greater help in the way of impres and

appealed to the general government for greater help in the way of money and assistance. With this movement I am in profound sympathy. The National Guard of West Virginia has done well in the late war, having responded prompily to the call for troops and shown great engerness to be of service to the common country.

The First Regiment, which, I am informed, has few couls in the service. took a majority of our officers and menfrom the Guard. They are excellent
soldiers, and I am proud of them. The
Second regiment also had many officers
and men who were taken from the
Guard, but on the whole the regiment
was more generally drawn from the unorganized militla, the great reserve of
the people. This is a regiment of
which I am also justly proud. They
have an excellent name, which I learn
from the officers commanding thembrigade, division and corps commanders. It was necessary to hold back in
the state a portion of the National
Guard, and those who had to remain
at home, though desirous of going into
service, have shown that "they also
serve who only stand and wait." And
their readiness and patriotism are highly appreciated by me and be the readiness and patriotism are high-

as well.

Under General George W. Curtin, the reorganization of the guard has proceeded well, and we now have a force sufficient to uphold the law, if required, in any ordinary emergency. It is my desire to see the National Guard of West Virginia equal to any similar guard in the country, not for show, but for service, and the adjutant general and other officers in authority have the same aspiration, and are working to this end.

end. While the Militia Law passed by the last legislature is in the main a good bill, there are faults in it that should be corrected. The law provides, in Section 44, page 16, that "all expenses in section 44, page 16, that "all expenses in section 44, page 16, that "all expenses in section 44. section 44, page 16, that "all expenses incurred in active service shall be paid by the treasurer of the state out of any monies not otherwise appropriated." When it becomes necessary to expend more monies in collecting at a rendezvous the National Guard, and organizing therefrom, under the call of the President a regiment of volunteers, the auditor ruled that there was no money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated." I was, therefore, obliged to borrow money from banks to carry out the orders of the President, thus putting the state to the expense of paying interest thereon.

It is expedient that the lesislature should provide in the general appropriation bill an appropriation to be held in the treasury or state depositories, of say, twenty thousand dollars, subject to the orders of the governor for the contingencies of war, or riot, or in other cases where the use of troops may become necessary to carry out and enforce the law.

One other point to which I desire to

come necessary to carry out and enforce the law.

One other point to which I desire to call your attention, is the fact that the adjutant general's office having caused considerable annoyance and the transaction of business having been seriously delayed by the question raised by the late brigade commander as to his rank and authorits, in reference to the authority and rights of the adjutant general of the state, it seems necessary for eral of the state, it seems necessary for the prompt transaction of business, that the prompt transaction of business, that this matter should be definitely settled, and, as the judge advocate general and the attorney general have decided that the adjutant general is of right the superior officer of the twenty lides. superior officer of the two, it is deemed easier to settle this question by raising the rank of the adjutant general, than the rank of the adjutant general, than by otherwise amending the law. The adjutant general should be a major general as he is in Ohio and many other states, and he should be plainly indicated as chief of staff, and as holding the place next to the commander-inchief, of the army and navy of the United States.

There are at least 125,000 men between eighteen and forty-five who are tinder our law subject to military duty as fighting men of West Virginia, and the adjutant general is the legal head and organizer of this great force, in addition to his relations to the national guard, which is the organized militia of the state.

I, therefore, ask at your hands the passage of a bill that will meet these emergencies and harmonize the incon-

good name of our state, and we should leave nothing undone to make this great arm of the law more effective in the future than it has been in the past. Our young men are willing to render any service in their power, at the command of the chief executive, to place West Virginia in the front rank of the most law-abiding states in the Union. We should, therefore, deal with them liberally and properly, because in emergencies we must implicitly rely upon liben as the hulan factors in enforcing the law wish unforceseen troubles may arise. In my humble judgment, you cannot be too liberal with this arm of the public service.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

This, the leading (educational institution of our state, under its present growth and prosperity. It has rounded up its thirtieth year of existence. There were but six college students within its walls the year it started out upon its great mission. For the college year of 1897-8, it had, in all of its departments. 874 students. The preceding year, the total enrollment was 465. This shows total enrollment was 465. This shows an actual growth, in one year, of nearly one hundred per cent. Such advancement, in so short space of time, is nothing short of phenomenal. It is perhaps, the most promising state university in the entire country. Every West Virginian should justly feel proud of the wonderful headway it is making. The new president, Dr. Jerome H. Raymond, is a young man, highly educated, full of energy and enthusiasm, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his high calling. He has given to the institution his best endeavors, he will brings great prominence to our university. This, I firmly believe, will be given, I sincerely hope that your honorable body will be liberal in appropriations for this great institution.

The report of the board of regents is so complete in details that I do not deem it necessary to say more relative to the university, I may ddd, however that the board of regents is non-partisan, and that politics have been thoroughly divorced from the institution. No professor shall be dismissed from the university simply because he is a Democrat, nor shall one be employed

the university simply because he is a Democrat, nor shall one be employed for no other reason than that he is a Republican. If I can prevent it.

The board of regents, which is composed of the bigger, brainfest and broadest men in the strite, are thereas?

est men in the strite, are thoroughly in sympathy with this principle, and are doing their very best to place the upon the lighest possible plane of usefulness.

OUR PUBILIC SCHOOLS.

For more than a generation I have carefully watched the operations of our public schools, and I do not hesitate to them the bulwark of as an infallible gauge our liberties, and to the growth progress and development of the state. The better the publie school, the bester the citizen. Money expended in the public education of the people is money saved in the enforcement of the law. The more school teachers we have, the fewer police officers will be necessary. A dollar expended in educating young people, is two dollars saved in the criminal expenses of the state. There can, therefore, be no question as to the wisdom of a System of education. In the ordinary tore, be no question as to the wisdom of a system of education, in the ordinary English, branched, at the expense of the public treasuly.

The report of the state superintend-ent of public schools is so exhaustive, that I need not say more on this sub-ject.

NORMAL SCHOOLS

Our seven normal schools are all in a flourishing condition. They were better attended last year than in any other year of their existence, and I am persuaded that the corps of teachers gets better every year. The board of gents have given a large amount of attention to their duties since I have been in office, and so far as I am able to judge, have rendered faithful service

to judge, have readered faithful service to the state.

Since 1870 20,978 pupils have been enrolled in these sweral normal schools, and 1,517 have bein graduated. To say the least, this is a wonderful work in the making of gold, intelligent citizens, and in moulding character for the years that are to come.

I beg here to renew the suggestion made in my inaugural address, that the law relative to our normal schools be so changed as to give us one distinctive, real normal institute with a curiculum which will enable us, as a state, to teach teachers how to teach, which we term real pedagogs. Our normals at this time are, little more than ligh grade academics. A slight change of the law would make one of the seven schools a normal school, for teachers alone to enter, and all the others would become feeders to it. This, unquestionably, was the original intention of the law and I hope, therefore, that you will give due consideration to this suggestion.

THE WEST VIRGINIA COLORED

vise foresight of the state, assisted by the general government, is intended to bear the same relation to our colored people that the university at Morganlown bears to the white people. To necomplish the ends for which the school was established, it is necessary that it be fostered and encouraged by appropriate legislation and adequate finan-

cial assistance.

The school has a regular cadet company, properly uniformed and armed by the state. I, therefore, recommend that chapter 45, sections 82 and 83, of the code by made to apply to the West Virginia Colored Institute.

The crowded condition of the beautiful and the condition of the co

Virginia Colored Institute.

The crowded condition of the boys' department, renders a new building necessary. The main building is too small for the growing needs of the school, and an appropriation should, therefore, be made to enlarge it.

Since the laws of the state, require that the expenses for the printing of catalogues, the purchase of stationery, etc., be paid out of confingent fund, I recommend a larger appropriation for etc. be paid out of contingent fund, I recommend a larger appropriation for that purpose. The last appropriation was entirely inadequate to meet the demands upon that fund. The United States government appropriates \$5,000 annually toward the support of the school. From this fund, four instructors in mechanics and farming and the president of the institution are paid. From this fund, also, all the purchases of material for these departments are made.

made.
The state must, therefore.increase the The state must, therefore increase the appropriations for teachers' salaries in the normal department, or the work of this department will be retarded. The number of engines and the amount of muchinery connected with the institution makes the care of a regular engineer imperative. Five hundred dollars should be appropriated for this purpose. The good work of this institution is already making itself felt throughout the state.

Teachers from this school have gone into every part of the state, and, by their better culture, and broader knowledge of the people are raising the itandard of eduquion and good citizenship.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND SCHOOLS Our schools for the deaf and the blind at Romney are making substantial progress, and the increased atsistencies and differences which will, no doubt, be apparent to all of you.

Our state guard is of inestimable the buildings. A number of applicants value to the prosperity, growth and have been excluded on account of the

recommend an appropriation for such sion of all entitled to attendance. If

this is done, it will call for an increase of the current expense fund to meet additional demands.

A review of twenty parallel state institutions shows a per capita expense of two hundred and fifty-three dollars, while in our own the cost per pupil is one hundred and swenty dollars. The can only gain information through the medium of sight. The blind department is under good organization, well sup-plied with text and reference books, much improved by the purchase of new

ditional expenses. The manual training should not be

sion of this department. opportunities for instruction as could be secured under separate management. For matters in detail, I refer you to the blennial report of this institution, believing that you will make liberal provision for these unfortunate children, whose lives are wrapped up in silence and darkness; to whom all avenues of instruction are closed unless special training be given them in this important institution of our state.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEM.

The work of education in our state as made such advancement, our pubclency, that the general average of inproved. I think that the time has come mirable system of public schools by a system of public libraries. These will afford the teachers and pupils of our schools greater facilities for broad and

schools greater facilities for broad and general knowledge and will tend to advance the general intelligence and morality of the communities in which they are located.

Laws to encourage or command the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries in towns now exist in twenty-seven states of the Union and are pending in some others. Several other states also have laws for the establishment of school libraries in the school districts. It is noticeable that some states, notably Maine, having an excellent library system, exert upon the nation an influence much greater than their size and population would lead us to expect. The personal character of a to expect. The personal character of a people, their intelligence and morality,

are important factors in the develop-ment of a state's influence and power. Our own state's rapid development along all material lines, its flourishing Our own state's rapid development along all material lines, its flourishing financial condition, the imperative need of developing its people in every way for larger and nobler responsibilities—these make it fit and proper that we should inaugurate a movement for the establishment of free public libraries throughout the state. Our state is entitled by its natural advantages to assume at no distant date, a place among the leading commonwealths of the nation. Its people are worthy of, and should receive every advantage for equipping them for making the best use/of their opportunities.

I recommend legislation along the fallowing lines:

I, The creation of a non-partisan commission of five persons as a state public library commission, to generally encourage, direct and supervise the establishment of free public libraries in all parts of the state. These shall serve without salary, but may expend a sum not to exceed \$500 a year for secretary's work, traveling and incidental expenses.

2. A law authorizing every legal di-

2. A law authorizing every legal division of the state, as county, city and school district, to levy taxes and ap-propriate money for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library within its borders, either in connection with its public schools or sepa-

the benefit of each free public library in the state such subsidies to be regula-ted in their amount by the size of the ted in their amount by the size of the library and the community in which it is located, but in o case to exceed \$200 per year for any one library.

BOYS' REFORM SCHOOL

The reports of the board of directors and the superintendent of this institu tion, I have no doubt will be read with interest by you, as they have been read by me. The institution is certainly in splendid condition. The board of direc ors report no deficit, and when the bills receivable are all paid, there will be a nice balance in the treasury. This to October 1, 1898, five hundred boys have been admitted into the institution.
During the past year, one hundred were admitted and fifty-nine were discharged. The present number of inmates is two flundred, of whom twenty-nine are colored. I have not had an opportunity to visit

I have not had an opportunity to visit the school, but from the reports of the board of directors and the superintendent, and from other persons who are familiar with its workings. I am fully persuaded that it is well managed, and is in an eminently satisfactory condition. The school is carefully graded, the heighth of the boys is good, and the discipling and moral tone are of a high order. Instruction is carefully given in farming and the mechanic arts. Other

rection of the boys is good, and the discipline and moral tone are of a high order. Instruction is carefully given in farming and the mechanic arts. Other industries should be added to those now taught, so as to give employment to those that are now, of necessity, uninstructed in the useful arts.

There has been an earnest effort on the part of the managers of this institution to carry cut the intention for which it was established, and it has already proved liself a valuable adjunct to the state's penal work.

The handling of wayward boys is an important duty of the state. In the interest of humanity and of judicious economy, special effort should be made to render all available opportunities in the way of growth into a worthy manhood of those unfortunate youths, who either by heredity or by bad associations drift or are entrapped into violations of a presented to the state in the state. tions drift or are entrapped into viola tions of our statutes in early life. The duties of administration and supervi-sion are distinct in theory, and are merged in practice in homes such as the one at Prunistown, and which in all the states that have instituted them, have proved both satisfactory and profitable.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. The last session of your honorable body, wisely, I think, established an industrial school or home for incorrigible females in our state, under the age

was made to begin the important work. The board of directors selected a site near Salem, Harrison county, for the school, and one of the contemplated series of buildings has been constructed. One-third of this edifice is now ready for the reception of a few incor-rigible girls, or at least will be ready as soon as the necessary furniture can be procured.

The citizens of Salem donated thirty-cipht agree of salem donated thirty-

eight acres of ground, bored a fresh water well and supplied the same with

a large tank for the use of the occu-pants of the building.

To fully complete the structure, to properly furnish it to fence the grounds and put them in proper condition, and to carry on the institution for the ensuing two years, and at the same the add one or more buildings, a good sized appropriation will be necessary at your hands. Poard has already, received a large number of applications for admission to the institution, which is proof positive of the wisdom of the legislature in establishing the school.

THE WESTON ASYLUM.

The hospital at Weston, in all of its appointments, is one of the great elecmosynary institutions of the entire country. In accommodations, grounds, surroundings, and management, it be longs to the first class of similar institutions everywhere. Its present man agement is bound to commend it to the favorable consideration of our people. During the past two years, a vast amount of repairing of the plant has been done, and yet much more of this

sort of work should be done to put things in proper condition.

The improvements recently made are as follows: A new lounding has things in proper condition.

The improvements recently made are as follows: A new laundry has been added at a cost of \$20,000, on which there remains an unpaid halance of \$3,975, which is now due. The colored hospital has been remodeled, at a cost of \$1,850. Two sterling water tube bollers of 250 horse power each, were purchased at a cost of \$4,100, one-half of which amount remains unpaid. An electric light plant of sufficient capacity to light the building and grounds, costing \$4,600, for which entire payment has been made. Other minor improvements have been added, which have materially increased the convenience and value of the property.

The superintendent, who is unquestionably an able and competent man, states in his report to me that "the appropriation for the past two years for current expenses was \$130,000 for each year. This is not sufficient to properly carry on the institution for the number of employes and patients we now have. We have about seventy-five more patients we now have is 1,021, and we also have one hundred and sevents em-

tients and eight more employes than we had a year ago. The number of patients we now have is 1,021, and we also have one hundred and seventy employes, which make about twelve hundred people to feed and furnish with bedding, and over one thousand to clothe. We need new carpets and furnitives for the administration building. niture for the administration building as those we now have are not creditable to the state. We need specially new mattresses and bedsteads in a numbe of our apartments. In short, I can as sure you that every dollar of appr ations asked for by the board should be given to us.'

The report of the board of directors of

The report of the board of directors of this distitution is complete within itself, and I ask your careful consideration of their requests.

The insane are the wards of the state and we will make a serious mistake if we fall to render to them all the assistance in our newer.

we fall to render to them all the assistance in our power.

We have two hospitals of this character, both of which are intelligently and
properly conducted. I have given personal attention to both of them, and
have inspected them with great carefulness, because I deemed it due to
myself, us well as to the people of our
state, that we should know exactly how
our unfortunate insane are being looked after.

At this hospital, all the water from

At this hospitel, all the water from condensation in the steam heating colis is discharged into the sever. The enormous waste should be stopped. Some idea of this waste may be estimated from the amount of water used in the steam heating system during the season when artificial heat is used, which probably is from 150,690 to 200,000 gallons per day. This water, taken cold and dirty from the river, is discharged from the heating coils hot and clean. It should be returned to the bollers. The saving of fuel and wear and destruction of bollers would probably compensate of bollers would probably compensate for the cost of the needed improvemen in a single season. No accurate mate of the cost has been made probably it would cost from \$1,000 to \$1,500 to carry it into effect.

SECOND HOSPITAL FOR THE IN-

After a personal inspection of this splendid institution, I am pleased to sure, to the entire satisfaction of the people of the state, and relatives and friends of the hospital's patients should find much consolution in knowing tha their loved ones receive the best of treatment and kindest of attention a this institution. All departments have been kept up to a high point of excellence, and the moral and humane char-acter of the institution is all that could

acter of the institution is all that could be asked.

The fiscal year ending September 20, 1888, has been the most flourishing in the history of the hospital. There were admitted during the year 155 patients, being a greater number of admissions than in any previous year. There were discharged as recovered sixts-three, which exceeds previous years, while the death rate has been very low, being 5.9 per cent on the whole number treated, Number remaining in hospital, October 1, 1888, 211.

A pure and abundant supply of water for the hospital cannot be over estimated, and, there should be a special appropriation to complete the Tapproxements, that have already been commenced in this direction.

A dynamo should be purchased for the hospital at the earliest possible moment, as the one that is now in use is insufficient for the useds of the hospital, and in case of an accident to the dynamo, the institution would be very much embarrassed.

It is very important that there should

dynamo, the institution would be very much embarrassed.

It is very important that there should be a special appropriation to purchase an ice plant, as en account of the inaccessible location and growth of the institution, the cost of ice is increasing each year, and at the present rate of expenses for ice, an ice plant would pay for itself in about three years.

I am inclined to believe that the various sums as set forth or the board of directors in their bi-ennial report to me are essential for the successful maintenance of this institution. Particularly do I call your attention to the fact, that this institution has been hitherto stinted, from year to year, in its appropriations, necessifating cumbersome deficiencies that have been carried forward from one year to another. ried forward from one year to another, which, in my judgment, ought not to be done. I beg of you to give this subject due consideration.

AMENDMENT TO LUNACY LAW. It seems to me that our present lun of sixteen years. A small appropriation | acy law should be carefully revised, To

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Open Dally, O a. m. to 3 p. m. Monday and Saturday Evenings.

Dividends, are Declared every JANUARY AND JULY. The Bank has no stockholders, The entire profits are divided among the depositors,

AFIER GRIP

fact that there is a great amount of edy. sickness from the grip; that overworked men and women now suffer more than at any other time of the year from lassitude, headaches, slight chills and fever and other symptoms of imperfect health; that people fall sick more readily now than at any other time of the year; and that whenever an epidemic does appear it invariably plays havoc with those who are run down and out of condition.

The utmost caution should be taken to keep the blood pure and the nervous system in healthy tone.

There is no more excuse for the prevalent symptoms of stagnant, impure blood in the body than there is for the barbarism of filthy streets in a city.

The relaxed and sluggish action of the excretory organs loads the body with waste material that poisons it and brings on headaches, rheumatic pains, sleepless nights and profitless days, due solely to the circulation in the blood, or deposit in the tissues, of these waste matters which Paine's celery compound alone will quickly drive out.

When the arms, hips or back feel the twinges of acute rheumatism it is high time to relieve the kidneys and bladder from the strain that so often brings on Bright's disease, gravel, dropsy and complications of diseases with other organs whose health depends upon the purity of the blood. Prompt use of Paine's celery compound will save the weakened parts from yielding to

In its peculiar ability to invigorate the body, to make new blood and to regulate the nerves, lies the great value of Paine's celery compound in all wasting diseases and disorders of the kidneys, liver and

Paine's celery compound rescues shaky, enfeebled nerves from prostration and removes that feeling of utter exhaustion that causes so much despondency among so many worried men and women.

It makes flesh, blood and strong

Paine's celery compound is not a patent medicine! It is not the discovery of some quack doctor of whom his profession never heard; it is not a concoction put up by some man who first invented a

There is no denying the serious I tion to fit it; it is not a secret rem-

But it is, first, the result of the lifelong study of the greatest physician America has produced, a man whose reputation was worldwide years before he had ever arrived at this formula which has done so much good; a man who has received the highest degrees from the best colleges, who was at the time of his discovery a professor at Dartmouth and a lecturer in other universities, a scholar, a member of a family who has made its mark in every department of public life in America. It is a remedy the formula of which has been furnished to physicians in good standing always, and which physicians were prescribing long before the present manufacturers put it up for public distribution; it was discovered by Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., and was first prescribed with wonderful success by that eminent group of practitioners who have made American physicians known the world over, and of whom he was then, as now, undoubtedly the most famous.

The best test that can be applied to Paine's celery compound is to

If one is "run down," feels without energy, lifeless, useless, fretful, take this great remedy, and note the change. Constipation will no longer give one a disquieting thought; the appetite will come back; sleeplessness and headaches will be things of the past. This is the experience of men and women in every part of the country.

General good health depends upon the perfect action of the nervous currents, the vigor of the circulation and the quality of the blood.

The history of Paine's celery compound has been made familiar to every intelligent household in the land. In the clearest and most direct manner conscientious men and women have told of their rapid recovery from disease by the use of this remedy.

Paine's celery compound is unapproached by any other remedy for restoring the nervous system when broken down or impaired from over exertion of mind or

It strengthens the digestive powers, renews the blood and acts in the vitalizing, curative, thorough manner that makes it the grandest help to suffering men and women name, and then adopted a prepara- the world of medicine affords.

Re Jadden.



75c Best Flannelette Night Shirts for 49c.

Our own make of soft and warm, finest Flannelette Night Shirts, that are cut extra wide and extra long, with yokes, pockets, double sewed seams and perfect fitting collars, sizes 14 1-2 to 18, the best 75c quality, for only 49c.

McFADDEN'S SHIRT DEPARTMENT,

1320 and 1322 Market Street.

say the least our present law on this the care of this class of unfortunates important matter is notoriously loose. I would suggest that the superintendents of our two insane hospitals be consulted as to the proper and greatly needed amendments to our existing law.

Cases of acute alcoholism, paupers and other improper persons are re-peatedly adjudged insane, and if the superintendents of the hospitals charge them and return them to their respective counties, they are frequent-ly returned to the hospitals. There should be at least a partial remedy for

these evils.

Some of the counties of the state in sending their pauper insane deliver them to the hospital's authorities in a pitiable condition, very often clothed in rags and their clothing and bodies infected with vermin and dirt. Each quanty in sending its pauper insane should see that a complete outfit of clothing is provided the patients just before leaving the county jail, so that the introduction of contagious germs and vermin would be prevented at the hospitals, and it should also insure decency and comfort to the patient in transit.

There are a large number of persons in our two insane hospitals was prepared.

transit.

There are a large number of persons in our two insane hospitals who are not insane, and under existing law, are received as insane, which is unjust to the tax payers of the state. Scores of bern idlots are now confined in those two hospitals. The law never contemplated

the care of this class of unfortunates. They are truly unfortunates, but they are not insane, because they never possessed minds or intellects to become over-balanced or destroyed. This matter, it seems to me, is worthy of your careful consideration.

ASYLIMATERS INCLIDABLES. ASYLUM FOR INCURABLES.

atives in the legislature, have decided to construct an asylum for these help-less, hapless individuals. A vast sum of money is necessary to successfully carry out this undertaking. Our people, through their representatives, have expressed a willingness to provide the necessary funds to consummate this great philanthropic movement, and the work has been properly and carefully started.

work has been properly and carefully started.

The committee, or board provided for by the statue in creating this asylum, located it at Huntington, and the board of directors of the institution provided for under the act, accepted the plan at Architect Harrison Albright, of Charleston, known as the "cottage plan," which will cost, in tound numbers, tha sum of \$200,000, to complete it. These various buildings will accommodate comfortably one thousand patients, which shows less cost by far, for the same capacity and character of accommodations, than any of our other riste institutions, than any of our other ristering in the same capacity and character of accommodations, than any of our other ristering institutions, and perhaps, any other similar institution of the kind in our entire country. The plan of the architect reveals great genius, and impresses me as one worthy of special consideration.

The board of directors of this institution.

tion.

The board of directors of this institution has devoted much time and energy
to the induction, construction and
completion of this great undertaking.
This board, being wrapped up in its
designs, desires and work, and with a
sincera hope of having your carner
backing to carry to successful completion its plans so carefully and deliberately made, ask at your hands an appropriation sufficient to construct these
various buildings at the earliest period
possible.

possible.

In the language of the president of the board of directors of this proposition: "It is not to the interest of the state, or in justice to the long suffering class of incurables, for the legislature of directors by class of incurables, for the legislature to cripple the beard of directors by a meager appropriation, for when only a building at a time can be erected, it necessitates extra expense in heating plumbing, laundry, etc., while the whole plan will embrace one general heating plan will embrace one general heating common business principles demand may be known the length and breadth the United States

This is an excellent presentation of the merits of this long needed humane nstitution. The plan adopted by the poard cannot fail to meet your approation. It is modern in all its appli-nces; the buildings are attractive and

ances: the buildings are attractive and convenient, and when completed, according to the plan of the architect, will perhaps be the most commanding public structure within the state. I cannot but feel that the conception of the plan is the product of real genius. One of the several buildings has already been completed, and the board of directors is anxious to push all the other buildings to a speedy conclusion. This ambition is hudable, and owing to the urrent existing need for its construction, I ask that the request of the board may, as far as possible, be complied with.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

The management of this important state institution by the present board of lirectors and warden, has been most creditable and most satisfactory, the on the closest and strictest business ocen materially reduced, and I mean no tions when I say that the general contematically and carefully conducted that it has reached almost a self supporting basis. The bl-ennial report, which I beg to hand you, has been accurately prepared, and I commend it to your careful scrutiny and your thoughtful consideration;

On account of an error in the appropriation for this institution (which was

priation for this institution, (which was evidently an oversight), it was found necessary for the board of public works to borrow the sum of \$10,000, to meet the

to borrow the sum of \$10,000, to meet the current expenses and the repairs that it was found necessary to make; and I ask that a deficiency appropriation for that amount and the interest thereon from October 1, 1898, to pay said loan, be made by your honorable body.

During the years 1897-8 a substantial, valuable and necessary addition to the building was made. These new cells wer necessary, not only off the security of the prinsoners, but for their health as well. The present management has introduced new sanitary methods, which have resulted in a marked improvement have resulted in a marked improvement of the health of the convicts. The institution is moving along without a far and is in all respects creditable to our

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

the past year, more valuable to the of its history, on account of the apmost populous sections of West Virginia, and the intelligent and heroic manner that it was treated by this board. The malady was corralled and stamped out in a comparatively short period of time. Had it not been for the energetic efforts of this board, the disease might have been general and cauesd great loss of life and irrepara-ble injury to the business interests of

ble injury to the business interests of the people.

I can assure your honorable body that this board, by the high standard of requirements haid down for those engaged in the practice of medicine, has weeded out the montebanks from the profession, and mone but well educated and well equipped physicians can now secure permits to practice medicine within the limits of the state. This alone is worth to all classes much more than the sum of money required to pay the expenses of the board. The bi-ennial report, which I herewith submit for your consideration, is so complete in all the essential details of the operations of the board, that I need do no more than call your attention to it in this general way.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

This comparatively new deparement

of our state, has, perhaps made more advancement and improvement than any other during the present administration. From a very small beginning in 1891, it has steadily advanced in imortance and usefulness, until it has ASYLUM FOR INCURABLES.

The last session of your honorable body provided for the establishment of a home for that class of persons, within the limits of our state, who are affected with incurable diseases. We have within our state lines a large number of citizens who are afflicted with diseases and maladies that medical skill caunor reach. These unfortunates who are funded to provide for themselves should be cared for at public expense. The state has very properly undertaken to provide a home for this helpiess class of our citizens. Other states have large funder in the state has very properly undertaken to provide a home for this helpiess class of our citizens. Other states have large funder in the state has very properly undertaken to provide a home for this helpiess class of our citizens. Other states have every more in the large funder in the state has very properly undertaken to provide a home for this helpiess class of our citizens. Other states have undertaken to provide a home for the proposed similar provisions, Philanthrople people everywhere commend movements of this character. This class of unfortunates must be looked after, and our state is among the first to assume the responsibility of providing a permanent and comfortable home for them at public expense. Those who are afflicted with incurable diseases ought not to be received into insane asslums or county can be really prospersionally poor houses; and yet, they should somehow and in some way be looked after and provided for in the most considerate manner. The people of become a necessity to the people, and a state department of which we are all